THURSDAY, AUGUST 15, 1771. THE NUMBER 275.

VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

Open to ALL PARTIES, but influenced by NONE.

Lord CHATHAM's *ſpeech, and his motion, for the diſſolution of the preſent Parliament.*

MY LORDS,

IT is not many years ſince this nation was the envy and terror of its neighbours. Alone and unaſſiſted it ſeemed to balance the half of Europe. Nor was the aſpect of its affairs abroad more flattering than at home. Concord and unanimity prevailed throughout the whole extent of the Britiſh empire. Whatever heats and animoſities might ſubſiſt between the Grandees, the body of the people was ſatisfied. No complaints, no murmurs, were heard. No petitions, much leſs remonſtrances, for the redreſs of grievances, were carried up to the Throne; nor were hired mobs neceſſary to keep the Sovereign in countenance by their venal ſhouts. Nothing was heard, on every ſide, but one general burſt of acclamation and joy. But how is the proſpect darkened! How are the mighty fallen! On public days the Royal ears are ſaluted with hiſſes and hoots; and he ſees libels againſt his perſon and government written with impunity: Juries ſolemnly acquitting the publiſhers. What greater mortification can befal a Monarch! Yet this ſacrifice he makes to his Miniſters. To their falſe ſteps, not to his own, he owes his diſgrace. By their intrigues the laſt inglorious peace, the origin of our evils, was effected and approved by Parliament, though it was loudly condemned by the nation. By their intrigues the laſt ſhameful convention received the ſame ſanction. Were this ſacrifice of our honour and intereſt abroad compenſated by the wiſdom of our domeſtic government, it would be ſome comfort. But the fact is, that Great-Britain, Ireland, and America, are equally diſſatisfied, and have reaſon to be diſſatisfied, with the Miniſtry. The impolitic taxes laid upon America, and the ſyſtem of violence there adopted, have unfortunately ſoured the minds of the people, and rendered them diſaffected to the preſent Parliament, if not to the King. Ireland has various reaſons to complain. An enumeration of them would be tedious. You may judge of their number and magnitude by the preſent flame. The meaſures taken to carry the Middleſex election in favour of the court, the deciſion of that election, the murders in St. George's Fields, the refuſal of the Commons to enquire into theſe murders, and into the conduct of thoſe who adviſed his Majeſty to beſtow thanks and rewards upon the perſons immediately concerned, the payment of the immenſe debt contracted by the Crown without inſpecting any account, all theſe circumſtances had juſtly alarmed the nation, and made them uncommonly attentive to the operations of Parliament. Hence the publication of the parliamentary debates. And where was the injury, if the members acted upon honeſt principles? For a public Aſſembly to be afraid of having their deliberations publiſhed is monſtrous, and ſpeaks for itſelf. No mortal can conſtrue ſuch a procedure to their advantage: It, and the practice of locking the doors, are ſufficient to open the eyes of the blind; they muſt ſee that all is not well within. Not ſatisfied, however, with ſhutting their doors, the Commons would overturn the liberty of the preſs. The printers had ſpirit, and reſiſted. The irritated Commons exerted their privilege above the laws of the land, and their ſervants acted illegally in the execution of their illegal orders. The Magiſtrates of London undertook the cauſe of the printers, and the protection of the laws, and of the city's franchiſes. The Commons ſtill proceeded with the ſame outrageous violence. They called upon the Magiſtrates to juſtify their conduct, and would not ſuffer them to be heard by counſel. Thoſe men, who had allowed the proſtitute electors of Shoreham counſel to defend a bargain to ſell their borough by auction, would not grant the ſame indulgence to the Lord Mayor of London, pleading for the laws of England, and the conſcientious diſcharge of his duty. Accordingly they committed him to the Tower for not violating his oath. The moſt ſacred obligation of morality and religion they voted criminal, when it happened to ſtand in competition with their aſſumed privileges. Their next ſtep was the act of a mob, and not of a Parliament: I mean the eraſure of a recognizance entered at Guild-hall. We have heard of ſuch violence committed by the French King: And indeed it ſeems much better calculated for the latitude of Paris than of London. The people of this kingdom will never ſubmit to ſuch bare faced tyranny. They muſt ſee that it is time to rouſe when their own creatures dare to aſſume a power of ſtopping proſecutions by their vote, and, conſequently, of reſolving the law of the land into their will and pleaſure. The imprudence, and, indeed, the abſolute madneſs of theſe meaſures, demonſtrates, that they are not the reſult of that Aſſembly's calm, unbiaſſed deliberations; but the dictates of weak, uninformed Miniſters, influenced by thoſe who miſlead the Sovereign. It is impoſſible that a grave, and once venerable, body of men, if left to itſelf, ſhould have converted government into a ſcuffle with a ſingle individual. Were the Commons not abſolute ſlaves to the man who holds the golden keys of the treaſury, they could never have rendered the very name of Parliament ridiculous by carrying on a conſtant war againſt Mr. Wilkes. To them it is entirely owing that he is become a perſon of conſequence in the State. They firſt made him repreſentative for Middleſex, and then Alderman of London. Now they ſeem determined to make him Sheriff, and, in due courſe, Lord Mayor. When he ſet their authority at defiance in the caſe of the printers, they repeatedly declared him amenable to their juriſdiction, and actually ſerved him with more than one order to attend. Upon being found refractory, they ſhamefully gave up the point; after puniſhing the Chief Magiſtrate of the city, they ſuffered him to eſcape with impunity, and, in the face of the world, acknowledged him to be their lord and maſter.

Matters being thus circumſtanced, the Commons being both odious and contemptible, there remains but one poſſible remedy for the evil. In order to ſave the name and inſtitution of Parliament from ruin, the Commons muſt, according to the earneſt requeſt of a majority of the electors of England, and the wiſh of almoſt all the nation, be diſſolved. This ſtep may reſtore good humour and tranquility on the one hand, and good government on the other. Not that I imagine this act alone ſufficient. No, I have no ſuch ſanguine expectation; I ſuſpect it will prove but a temporary and partial remedy. The influence of the Crown is become ſo enormous, that ſome ſtronger bulwark muſt be erected for the defence of the conſtitution. The act conſtituting ſeptennial Parliaments muſt be repealed. Formerly the inconveniencies attending ſhort Parliaments had great weight with me, but now we are not debating upon a queſtion of convenience; our all is at ſtake; our whole conſtitution is giving way; and therefore, with the moſt deliberate and ſolemn conviction, I declare myſelf a convert to triennial Parliaments. Influenced by all theſe conſiderations, I move your Lordſhips to addreſs his Majeſty to diſſolve the preſent Parliament as ſoon as the buſineſs of the ſeſſion is concluded.

LONDON, *May* 31.

THE letter from the Budziac and Ediſſan Tartars to the Empreſs of Ruſſia, lately preſented by the deputies, among other matters, ſays as follows:

"Our fathers and anceſtors, who were never in ſubjection to any foreign power, paſſed their days in tranquility, and at all times followed their own uſages and cuſtoms; but, for ſome years paſt, the Ottoman Porte having, by various ſtratagems and menaces, forced our people to ſubmit to their yoke, we at length loſt our original freedom. At this period, when the Turks, ſetting no bounds to their ferocity and avarice, undertook an unjuſt war againſt their neighbours, we, by orders received from the Porte, were conſtrained to act hoſtilely with them, by which means we were, much againſt our wills, obliged to ſhed a deluge of innocent blood, beſides committing all the horrors naturally attendant on war: But our tyrants meeting with a repulſe, we have happily been enabled to throw off the yoke, and beg leave to throw ourſelves under the protection of your Imperial Majeſty."

Her Imperial Majeſty received the deputies graciouſly, ordered her Miniſters to confer with, and confirm to them their requeſts, and to aſſure them of her favour.

The following is his Majeſty's moſt gracious anſwer to the addreſs of the Houſe of Commons of Ireland.

"GEORGE R.

"His Majeſty thanks the Houſe of Commons for the many warm expreſſions of affection and loyalty contained in their addreſs, and for their congratulations on the encreaſe of his family.

"His Majeſty is extremely glad to find that the opportunity he has given them of conſulting together, at this time, for the general good of his kingdom of Ireland, has been received by them with ſo much ſatisfaction, and he truſts it will be productive of every benefit to the public that they could deſire.

"His Majeſty is well pleaſed with the aſſurances given by the Houſe of Commons of their regard for his rights, and thoſe of the Crown of Great-Britain, which it is his indiſpenſable duty to aſſert, and which he ſhall ever think it incumbent upon him to maintain. G. R."

To the King's moſt excellent Majeſty.

The humble addreſs of the Knights, Citizens, and Burgeſſes, in Parliament aſſembled.

"Moſt gracious Sovereign,

"We your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the Commons of Ireland, in Parliament aſſembled, beg leave to approach your ſacred perſon, with our humble thanks for your Majeſty's moſt gracious anſwer to the addreſs of this Houſe.

"Impreſſed with the juſteſt and the deepeſt ſenſe of the bleſſings we enjoy, and of the many important benefits which we have obtained during your Majeſty's moſt auſpicious reign, and filled with the warmeſt ſentiments of gratitude, duty, and loyalty, we beg leave to renew our aſſurances to your Majeſty, of the moſt inviolable attachment to your Majeſty's Royal perſon, family, and government."

A few days before the prorogation of the Parliament the Houſe of Commons came to the following reſolutions, on the ſtate of the corn trade, viz.

Reſolved, That if the importation and exportation of corn were properly regulated by ſome permanent law, it would afford encouragement to the farmer, be the means of encouraging the growth of that neceſſary commodity, affording a cheaper and more conſtant ſupply to the poor, and of preventing abuſes in that article of trade.

That when the price of wheat ſhall be at or above 48 ſhillings per quarter, it will be expedient to allow the importation thereof, upon paying a ſmall duty to aſcertain the quantity imported.

That when the price of wheat ſhall be under 48 ſhillings per quarter, it will be expedient to permit the importation thereof, upon paying the duties required by the laws now in being.

That when the price of wheat ſhall be under 44 ſhillings per quarter, it will be expedient to permit the exportation thereof.

That when the price of wheat ſhall be under 44 ſhillings per quarter, it will be expedient to allow the preſent bounty of five ſhillings per quarter of ſuch wheat as ſhall be of the growth and produce of Great-Britain, and ſhall be exported in Britiſh ſhips, agreeable to the laws of trade and navigation.

The Aurora Frigate is ſuppoſed to have been loſt or foundered in the gulph of Sofala, or channel of Moſambique, which divides the weſt ſide of Madagaſcar from the eaſt coaſt of Africa, a channel dangerous at all ſeaſons, even to thoſe who are acquainted with it, on account of the ſhoals with which it abounds (particularly a very large one, called the Banks of India, almoſt under the tropic of Capricorn) but which Captain Lee, though a ſtranger to it, could not be diſſuaded from attempting in the midſt of winter, inſtead of ſtretching, as uſual, into the Great Indian Ocean, ſouth of Madagaſcar. Mr. Vanſittart, it is ſaid, was ſo averſe to this navigation, that if an outward bound Eaſt-India-man had been at the cape, he would have quitted the Aurora. One of his ſons accompanied him in this fatal voyage. The Captain's intention was to have taken in proviſions at the iſland of Johanna, one of the Comorro iſlands, belonging to the Portugueſe, in latitude 12°. 15'. and where the ſhips bound to Bombay and the Malabar coaſt generally touch.

Mr. Chitqua, the ingenious Chineſe artiſt, whoſe models after the life have been ſo juſtly admired, has been diſappointed of a paſſage this year, to his native country, by a train of unfortunate circumſtances. Having embarked on board the Grenville Eaſt-Indiaman at Graveſend, he diſcovered that the common ſailors were unaccountably prejudiced againſt him, owing, probably, to his ſtrange dreſs and appearance. Add to this, he had one day the misfortune accidentally to fall overboard, and being ſaved from drowning by being buoyed up by his looſe habit, after floating with the tide near half a mile, he was taken up half dead. This, with the ſuperſtitious fears of the mariners, like thoſe of Tarſhiſh, and their brutiſh imprecations againſt the *Chineſe dog*, whom they deemed a madman, ſo alarmed him, that he begged the carpenter to make him a coffin, and carry his corps aſhore, as it was not lawful in his country to be buried in the water. At length the Captain, who, with the other officers, treated him with proper humanity, ſeeing his diſtreſs, offered to ſet him on ſhore at Deal with the pilot, who might accompany him to London. This offer Mr. Chitqua thankfully embraced, and to London he came in the machine. But when arrived there, another diſtreſs befel him; he could not recollect or expreſs intelligibly where he lodged; and a mob gathering round the hackney coach, began to abuſe and beat the pilot, for having, as they ſuppoſed, kidnapped a foreigner. Luckily a Gentleman paſſing by, happened to know him, and by his means, after the mob was diſperſed, Mr. Chitqua was re-conveyed to his former lodgings in the Strand, where he muſt remain for another ſeaſon, when, it is hoped, for the honour of our ſeamen, he will not again be deemed a Jonah, but will meet with a more humane crew, to which his wearing the Engliſh dreſs (which he has been perſuaded to put on) may probably contribute.

This Gentleman came over to England in the Horſendon Eaſt-Indiaman, Captain Jameſon, the beginning of Auguſt, 1769. He obtained leave of the Chineſe government (which is very ſtrict with regard to the emigration of its ſubjects) to go to Batavia; inſtead of which he took paſſage for Great-Britain. Curioſity and reſpect for the Britiſh induced him to viſit this iſland. He is a middle aged man, of a proper ſtature; his face and hands of a copperiſh colour, is elegantly cloathed in ſilk robes, after the faſhion of his country; ſpeaks the Lingua Franca, mixed with broken Engliſh; is very ſenſible, and a great obſerver. He is remarkably ingenious in forming ſmall buſts with a ſort of China earth, many of which carry a ſtriking likeneſs of the perſons they are deſigned to repreſent. He ſteals a likeneſs, and forms the buſts from his memory.

The following extraordinary letter was ſent to the ſociety of the bill of rights.

Gentlemen,

Half a crown being a favour I this day received, as I have reaſon to ſuppoſe, from adminiſtration, and it being the firſt, I take the liberty of dedicating my firſt fruits to the cauſe of the people; from them it came, and, with your leave, to them it ſhall return. I am, *one made almoſt hoarſe by hallowing in the King's affairs, and yet your well wiſher,*

JAMES PHENE.

June 1. An evening paper of laſt night poſitively aſſerts, that the terms of the treaty of peace, on the eve of being concluded between Ruſſia and the Porte, under the mediation of the courts of Berlin and Vienna, are theſe: Belgrade, and all the forts on the Danube, to its mouth, to be ceded to Auſtria as a barrier againſt the Turks. Bender ceded to the ſame power as a barrier againſt the Ruſſians. The intermediate countries between the Neiſter and Danube to remain neutral, under their Princes and Waywodes. The Danube to bound the Turkiſh dominions in Europe. All the coaſt of the Black Sea, with its ports and harbours, comprehending thoſe of the Crimea, ceded to Ruſſia. The Crim Tartars to become nominally independent. The Ruſſians *not* to have the free navigation of the Boſphorus and Helleſpont, and to evacuate the Archipelago, and its iſles. The Throne of Poland to be declared vacant; and a free election permitted, by withdrawing of all foreign troops, which might over-awe the diet. The candidates for the Poliſh Throne to be the elector of Saxony, the preſent King, and an Arch-duke. Should the election not fall on the preſent King (which is generally believed it will not) he is to retain the title of King, to which will be annexed the Duchy of Penin. The King of Pruſſia to cede his part of Sileſia to Auſtria; and to receive Poliſh Pruſſia and Dantzick in lieu of it, guaranteed by Auſtria. The only obſtacle which retards the completion of the above treaty, is the neutrality of the countries between the Neiſter and Danube, which the Houſe of Auſtria wiſh to erect into a Sovereignty for a branch of their family.

It is ſaid that the committee for the defence of the Lord Mayor, and Mr. Alderman Oliver, who ſat on Thurſday laſt at the Manſion-houſe, have ordered proſecutions to be commenced againſt Sir Fletcher Norton.

Letters from the continent ſay that there is not the leaſt probability that an accommodation between the Ruſſians and Turks will ſpeedily be brought about, as the Empreſs will not give up ſeveral points laid down as the baſis of a pacification, which the Porte looks upon as humiliating and diſhonourable.

June 4. France has at length effected the great ſtroke of politics ſhe has been long aiming at. The government is become bankrupt, and the whole ſcore of ſtate debts is rubbed out. All penſions, all annuities, are ſunk. All theſe important reſolutions have actually paſſed the Grand Council, and the public declaration of them is expected by the firſt poſt.

By private letters from Paris we learn that the court finds new, and almoſt inſurmountable, difficulties in their attempts to raiſe the new impoſts; and that the whole kingdom are upon the point of revolting; ſo that it is generally imagined that the King will at laſt be conſtrained *malgre lui* to recal the old Parliament.

It is ſaid that Lord Hillſborough is to ſucceed Lord Townſhend as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. And

The Earl of Suffolk is to be Secretary of State for the colonies, in the room of Lord Hillſborough.

The ſquadron under the command of Admiral Rodney was ſpoken with on the 28th ult. all well, by the Maryland Planter, Piper, from Virginia, in latitude 48 deg. 30 min. north.

They write from Liſbon that the Engliſh factory there has been reſtored to its former privileges. The woollen manufactures of France having been prohibited, the French Miniſter there lately preſented a memorial on the ſubject, to which he had not then received an anſwer from the Portugueſe Miniſtry.

The piratical ſtate of Tunis has furniſhed ſix veſſels, carrying 139 guns, and 1260 men, for the ſervice of the Porte; three of them are Engliſh built, and were bought of merchants in London. They are ſailed to oppoſe the entrance of the Ruſſian fleet into the Streight of the Dardanelles.

June 6. Yeſterday morning, at half an hour paſt four o'clock, her Majeſty was taken in labour, notice of which was immediately ſent to her Royal Highneſs the Princeſs Dowager of Wales, the Archbiſhop of Canterbury, the Secretaries of State, and the Ladies of the Bedchamber: And a little before ſix o'clock her Majeſty was ſafely delivered of a Prince. This happy event was announced to the public by the ringing of bells, hoiſting of flags, and firing the Tower guns.

Her Majeſty, and the young Prince, were yeſterday afternoon as well as could be expected.

It is ſaid that a certain great Perſonage is at length come to a reſolution to diſmiſs from his ſervice all ſuch of his ſervants as he finds are grown obnoxious to his people.

At a court of Common Council held yeſterday, a report was read from the committee appointed to conſider and aſſiſt the Lord Mayor, and Mr. Alderman Oliver, with the opinion of counſel, whether their impriſonment by the Houſe of Commons could be tried by a legal courſe of law. The counſel's opinions are, that it could not: However, a motion was made, that this be laid before the Common Hall, on Midſummer day next. The counſel conſulted on this occaſion were Meſſ. Glynn, Dunning, Mansfield, and the common ſerjeant.

It was reported yeſterday that a new treaty of commerce is now upon the tapis between the courts of Liſbon and London.

A conſiderable fall in the price of port wines is ſoon expected, in conſequence of the new arrangement which has lately taken place with reſpect to the Britiſh merchants at Liſbon and Oporto.

It is ſaid that ſome papers of a treaſonable import were dropped about St. James's palace on Tueſday night.

June 8. The number of the minority Noblemen and Gentlemen that honoured St. James's with their preſence on Tueſday, ſurpaſſed that of any other birth day for theſe ſeven years.

Within theſe few days, the Lord Chancellor, it is ſaid, has paid very frequent viſits to Lord Camden, both in town, and at his ſeat in Kent; the latter Nobleman has alſo had ſeveral conferences with his Majeſty very lately.

Sir Edward Hawke is ſaid to have declined the acceptance of a Peerage.

Yeſterday the Lord Mayor received a letter by the penny poſt, containing moſt audacious threats againſt a great Perſonage, and his Lordſhip, if ſomething be not immediately done to reduce the price of proviſions. His Lordſhip ſent the letter to the Earl of Rochford for his inſpection, and to be laid before the great Perſonage. It is written in a fair hand, and well ſpelt. It was put into the general poſt-office, and conveyed from thence by the penny poſt.

PHILADELPHIA, *Auguſt* 1.

Extract of a letter from London, May 15.

"There is nothing new of a public nature. The city of London is a good deal agitated with the diſpute about the office of ſheriff. Wilkes and Oliver are engaged againſt each other, and it is uncertain which will ſucceed. The election will be on Midſummer day. The Parliament was prorogued laſt week. Lord North is yet firm in his place, and boaſted a week or two ago, that the riots occaſioned by confining the Lord Mayor, had fixed him more firmly than ever."

Extract of a letter from London, of the ſame date.

"The following bounty on ſtaves and heading paſſed laſt week, viz.

Pipe ſtaves, 1200 to the thouſand; 5 and a half feet long, 4 and a half to 6 inches wide, and 2 inches thick on the thinneſt edge.

Hogſhead ſtaves, 1800 to the thouſand; 4 and a half feet long, 4 and a half to 6 inches wide, and 1 and a half inch thick on the thinneſt edge.

Barrel ſtaves, 2400 to the thouſand; 3 feet 6 to 3 feet 8 inches long, 4 to 5 inches wide, and 1 and a half inch thick on the thinneſt edge.

Heading, 3600 pieces to the thouſand; pipe 2 feet 8 inches long, hogſhead 2 feet 4 inches, and barrel 2 feet 1 inch long; each piece 5 to 6 inches wide, and 2 inches thick on the thinneſt edge.

Bounty, ſix pounds per thouſand for three years; to commence the firſt of next year. Four pounds per thouſand for three years after that; and two pounds per thouſand for three years after that. All to be ſix ſcore to the hundred."

Extract of a letter from London, June 5.

"Every thing, in the political way, remains exactly in the ſame ſituation as when I wrote laſt. If Wilkes is choſen ſheriff next Midſummer day, as I am apt to think he will, it will ſerve to prolong his political life for ſome time longer. When in office, it is expected he will be guilty of ſome extravagance or other, which may tend to undo him; but whether that ſhall happen or not, he is an object highly unworthy any farther conſideration.

"I ſaw Dr. Franklin to day. He is juſt returned from a little excurſion into the country, and is in perfect health. I hope the time is approaching, when our Miniſtry will have both inclination and leiſure to call for, and liſten to his advice. No man hath more ſtudied, and more fully comprehends, the true intereſts of both countries, and has more enlarged views of human nature, and the general intereſts of mankind, than he has; no man deſerves better of ſociety; and, of courſe, no man is fitter to be conſulted upon the great objects now in contemplation, and upon the grounds of diſpute, which ſtill remain to be adjuſted between us."

Capt. Lattimore, from London, on the 21ſt of June, off the weſtern iſlands, ſpoke the ſchooner Shirley, Capt. Minſen, from Virginia for Madeira.

ARRIVALS.

Deal, May 31. Arrived and ſailed for the river, the Liberty, Blackwell, from Virginia.

June 2. Arrived and ſailed for the river, the Middleton, Clark, from Virginia.

By Captain Higgs, from St. Euſtatia, we learn, that on the 8th inſtant, Captain Calvert, in a ſloop belonging to Virginia, as he was going into St. Euſtatia from St. Croix, ran on board a French ſchooner, then at anchor in the road, with 36 hogſheads of ſugar, 12 hogſheads of rum, and a quantity of coffee, on board, and did her ſo much damage, that ſhe immediately ſunk. Captain Calvert was ſoon after ſecured in the fort, and his veſſel ſeized, to make reparation for the damage.

Meſſieurs HALL and SELLERS,

GENTLEMEN,

Your inſerting in your gazette the incloſed extract from a man of undoubted character in North-Carolina to his friend here, will give the public the fulleſt account, that has yet appeared, of the unhappy difference and battle between Governor Tryon and a great number of people of that province. I am yours, &c.

Extract of a letter from a perſon in Carolina to his friend in Pennſylvania, dated May 27, 1771.

I AM ſorry I have to inform you, that our country and the Governor have come to open war. The juſtneſs of the cauſe, on the ſide of the country, during a conteſt for this year or two paſt, has gained them ſuch a majority all over this province, that it was in vain the Governor and officers tried to raiſe the militia, before the laſt ſitting of our Aſſembly, when a law paſſed, under the title of a Riot Act; whereby, they ſay, the Governor is inveſted with as arbitrary a power as the King of France has. However that may be, it is fact, that he has collected, out of the meaner ſort, an army of 1500 or 2000 men, by way of enliſting for bounty money and high wages, and promiſes of equal ſhare of plunder; with which army he is paſſing through the country, deſtroying houſes, fields of wheat, corn and orchards, and taking from the inhabitants all manner of proviſions. This uſage, never heard of in America before, ſuddenly raiſed the country very unanimouſly, who firſt ſurrounded a party of about 4 or 500, commanded by Col. Waddel, and prevailed on him to retreat, convincing him and his officers, that there was not occaſion for ſuch hoſtile proceedings; and a few days after met the Governor, hoping to prevail with him in the ſame manner; but he ſoon fired on them, with both great and ſmall arms, about 15 minutes after they had his promiſe of an hour to conſider of his terms. The country, who had not the leaſt order or diſcipline, but as every man had ran together, as it were, to quench, devouring flames, the moſt part without arms or ammunition, fled at the firſt fire. About 300 ſtood and returned the fire for three quarters of an hour, in which time the Governor ſtruck his colours twice, hoiſted a white flag, and beat a parley, but the country, being quite ignorant of any ſignals or terms of war, kept a conſtant firing, as long as their ammunition laſted, and then left the ground.

"There were ſeven killed on the ſpot, and two more fell, after running ſome diſtance; eight more are ſince dead of their wounds, and two or three more not yet out of danger. The number of ſlain on the Governor's ſide is uncertain, as he keeps it as much as poſſible a ſecret; but, by the beſt accounts, it amounted to 57 on the ſpot, with a proportionable number of wounded. The Governor took 20 or 30 priſoners, one of whom he hanged the next day. The ſlain, on the ſide of the country, lay unburied, except two, who were ſtolen away by their families. The Governor makes all the advantage he can of this affair, and it is ſuppoſed aims to have all their lands forfeited; the conſequence of this affair is yet unknown, numbers are coming in, and ſubmitting to certain terms, &c. others are ſtanding out, and collecting in bodies, and many people are of opinion, that the moſt of the inhabitants will leave this province, before they will live under the intolerable oppreſſion and ſlavery that naturally muſt attend a conqueſt, made by men of ſuch principles.

"There never was any people more abuſed by authority than this country has been, which would be too tedious to relate in a letter, but in a very ſhort way The main ſubſtance of the difference was in the ſheriffs of moſt counties not having ſettled their accounts for 8 or 10 years paſt; nor the Treaſurers having ſettled accounts with the public for upwards of 20 years paſt; ſo that by computation they were, on the whole, eighty or one hundred thouſand pounds behind. The honeſt party in the adminiſtration, appeared to the country to be too weak to bring theſe over-grown members to an account; therefore, to ſtrengthen their hands, great part of the country ſtopped payment of any taxes but what were agreeable to law, and this of conſequence could not be known, till theſe public accounts were ſettled. Next to this the officers had extorted unlawful fees, in an unreaſonable manner, and when the country proſecuted them, could get no redreſs, or any kind of fair trial, but on the contrary, the proſecutors were like to be ruined, by ſuits commenced againſt them by officers, for damages, ſcandal, &c. and by means of picked juries, compoſed of the officers themſelves, who were indicted, and liable to indictments; ſo that a General Court writ, againſt ever ſo innocent a man, became as dangerous and dreadful as a piſtol clapped to his breaſt by a robber, for nothing would ſatisfy but a ſurrender of all you poſſeſſed; this cauſed riots, tumults, &c.

"In the Aſſembly it was propoſed to ſend a committee of enquiry into theſe counties where the tumults happened, but was ſtrenuouſly oppoſed by the court party, and put aſide; but in a private conference among the members, Mr. Knox, and Mr. Lewis, were appointed, and they rid up to the next General Court, to be held in Rowan county, for the diſtrict of Salisbury, when the whole body of officers of that diſtrict, conſcious of their guilt, and convinced of the upright and good intentions of the country, came to an amicable and firm agreement, under hand and ſeal, to refund back all they had extorted and taken contrary to law, which was to be decided by arbitrators, unanimouſly choſen by either ſide; both officers and people were heartily ſincere in this agreement; but the Governor and officers in the five other diſtricts of the province, reſented it in the higheſt degree, and immediately entered into an aſſociation to prevent its taking place, by ruſhing up into the ſettlements of the inſurgents, as they call them, with an armed force, and reſtoring peace on conſtitutional principles, as the Governor termed it in a letter to Col. Trohawk, wherein he told him, he ſhould anſwer for entering into that agreement at the tribunal of his country. It is matter of fact, that the officers of this diſtrict had inclined to comply, and make the country reſtitution, above a year before this, but were deterred by the officers of the other five diſtricts, no doubt, from a fear they muſt come to do the ſame juſtice.

"Huſbands, who was a principal man in proſecuting every legal method for juſtice and redreſs, has been accuſed as principal in the acts of riots, &c. he has been made priſoner, and ſtood trial three times on that account, and cleared each time by proclamation. The Court party, deſpairing of finding him guilty in the ordinary courſe of proceedings, and according to the Engliſh laws, makes a particular law for that purpoſe, to continue one year, by which law, without any precept, or his knowledge, and unheard, finds a bill againſt him for a riot, aſſault, &c. for which they came with the aforeſaid army, and deſtroyed his houſe, plantation, and goods; from which, I ſuppoſe, it is to be granted now that he is guilty in the eye of that particular law, though he is really clear, and quite innocent of the charge. Many others, as well as he, have ſhared the ſame fate; ſome were 40 miles diſtant from the place, at the time the crimes laid to their charge were committed."

WILLIAMSBURG, *Auguſt* 15.

Laſt Monday the body of George Smith, a waterman, was found almoſt naked in the middle of a ſmall flat, which had been at anchor ſeveral days juſt above the mouth of Carter's creek, in Glouceſter county. He was ſuppoſed to have been dead ſome time, as he was much ſwelled and mortified. There were in the flat a corner cupboard, a ſpinning wheel, a pair of andirons, three pecks of ſalt, a tub with about two gallons of tar in it, three quart bottles, a dark coloured cloth coat, a pair of crocus breeches, a hat, and one pair of ſhoes. In the coat pockets there were two twiſts of tobacco, a knife, a razor, and a ſtriking ſteel.

To the Honourable WILLIAM BYRD, *Reſter, and the Viſitors of the college of* WILLIAM AND MARY.

GENTLEMEN,

THE public charge which is brought againſt me by the Reverend Mr. Dixon lays me under a neceſſity of offering ſomething in my own behalf; and to whom can I, upon this occaſion, addreſs myſelf with ſo much propriety as to the Rector and Viſitors of the college. The important office with which you are inveſted requires you to peruſe with patience his accuſation and my defence; and then to determine without partiality, without affection.

My accuſer inſinuates that his ſuggeſtions are only *the whiſpers of a few buſy perſons*. Malevolence and cowardice are ever united. He is well acquainted with the fountain from which ſuch idle reports derive their origin. He is too conſcious of his own impotent attacks upon the Profeſſor of Mathematics both in York and Glouceſter to pretend ignorance.

'*The ſtudents have but little time to ſpare, which* '*might be better employed in teaching them to ſurvey a* '*piece of land, or carry a ſhip to ſea, to meaſure a* '*piece of timber, or gauge a caſk, &c. than in demon-*'*ſtrating the propoſitions of Euclid.* This curious paſſage, if it have any meaning, implies that I ought to confine myſelf entirely to a few branches of practical mathematics; and even theſe are to be taught in the moſt ſlovenly manner. The elements of Euclid ſo remarkable for conciſeneſs and elegance, eſtabliſhed by the conſent of 2000 years, muſt be thrown aſide; and the young Gentlemen, inſtead of being inured to a habit of juſt reaſoning, are to receive the education of CARPENTERS and EXCISEMEN. That ſuch a ſcheme entirely correſponds with the extenſiveneſs of his views, I readily allow: But how well it would accord with the

TO be SOLD, at *Benjamin Johnſton's*, in *Frederickſburg*, *September* laſt next, hundry valuable SLAVES, the eſtate of Captain *William Johnſton*, deceaſed, to ſatisfy Mr. *Andrew Leckie*; the overplus for other creditors. Thoſe told for balance of *Leckie's* debt will be for ready caſh; the others will be for credit till *April* General Court following. Bond and approved ſecurity to be given to

ROBERT and BENJAMIN JOHNSTON, Executors.

COMMITTED to *Eſſex* county gaol, a Negro man, who calls himſelf LYHE; he has paſſed ſeveral years in this neighbourhood as a free man, and underſtands the carpenter's buſineſs. Since he was apprehended he ſays he belongs to one *Moſes Allman*, of *Iſle of Wight* county. The owner may have him, on paying charges of impriſonment, and what the law allows.

RICHARD BANKS.

noble intentions of our munificent founders, or contribute to the welfare of this country, I submit to your judgments.

You are, I will venture to affirm, thoroughly convinced, that in all seminaries of learning, a certain order ought to be observed. The interest of the few must not be preferred to the advantage of the whole. To neglect a plan of education calculated to assist the opening powers of the imagination, inform the judgment, and give strength to the reasoning faculty, for the sake of introducing into the world a small number of youth, expert in the art of killing a chicken, or prolonging in tortures the life of a harmless frog in an air-pump, would be an instance of the most egregious folly. By the statute, intituled SCHOLA PHILOSOPHICA, the whole affair of lecturing is left to the judgment of the Professors, subject only to the controul of the Chancellor. By what authority then, am I now called before the public? The system I have adopted is followed, with little variation, in all the universities of *Great-Britain*, *France*, and *Germany*. Could I have done better than to make their practice my example? Mr. Dixon indeed generally eats, drinks, and sleeps, in the college; but about the proceedings of my pupils he seems to be in a state of profound ignorance. To afford him, however, all the assistance in my power, should he be inclined to appear in print upon any future occasion, I will lay before you a short view of the plan which is followed at present in the mathematical school. The first book which is put into the hands of the young student is the elements of Euclid. A few propositions are explained at a time, of which he is obliged to give the demonstration at the next meeting. As soon as he has passed through the first six books, he proceeds to *plain trigonometry*, *practical surveying*, *the use of logarithms*, *and the elements of algebra*. The next course is the properties of the several *mechanical powers*, *the use of the globes*, and as many other of the various branches of *natural philosophy* as can be comprehended without a previous knowledge of *solid geometry and conic sections*. The last class study *solid geometry*, *conic sections*, *the elements of fluxions and physical astronomy*. Does this system deserve reprehension? If it be deficient, let those that are skilled in these matters point out the defect. But Mr. Dixon says *the students have but little time to spare*. If this be the case I am heartily sorry for it. The time appointed by the statutes for taking their first degree is *four years*. If the reading of my lectures required the whole of that term, no reasonable man could find fault. But with a moderate degree of application they may be studied in three years; and the three first courses, which will fully qualify a young man for the discharge of the important offices of a timber-measurer, or excise-man, will not take up more than two. Now if a parent think that too long a period for a son's acquiring a tolerable acquaintance with *rhetoric*, *logic*, *and moral philosophy*, together with some of the *speculative*, and the most useful *practical branches of the mathematics*, he had better take him home as soon as he leaves the grammar school. But after all, I do not discover any signs of discontent, either in my pupils, or their parents: And if I may be allowed to except some unforeseen causes of removal, the young Gentlemen seem disposed to prosecute their studies in a regular manner.

The next charge brought against me is, '*That the instruments are suffered to lie in a room like useless lumber*:' And this is concluded with a ridiculous reflection upon the conduct of the universities at home.

The mathematical apparatus may be divided into three parts: *The astronomical*, *optical*, *and mechanical*. The first cannot be used to any advantage, until we have an observatory. A room of a particular construction is requisite for making *optical experiments*. As to the *mechanical part of the apparatus*, several of the instruments have been used more than once. Surely it was in some of Mr. Dixon's peregrinations that I taught one class *the use of the globes*, went through *practical surveying* with another, and read upon the *mechanical powers* to a third. But to whatever excess passion may carry a man, a wilful violation of truth is unpardonable.

Whilst I am engaged upon this subject, I would beg leave to desire you to consider the following circumstances. First, that I never received a full and proper account of the apparatus. Secondly, that the keeping of the said apparatus in repair, &c. is a matter in which I could wish to receive some directions from yourselves. Thirdly, there is a dispute subsisting concerning the power of the Mathematical Professor over the instruments, which must be determined at some future visitation.

The new buildings which were voted at the last visitation, sufficiently declare your intentions. A regular education, academical discipline, and academical manners, are the glorious objects you have in view. To contribute in the smallest degree to the execution of such designs, I shall always consider as the highest honour I am capable of receiving.

Mr. Dixon talks much about his constant and painful attendance during the time he presided in the mathematical school. That it was painful I can easily conceive. Such an absurd plan as he has laid down, could never be carried into execution without exciting strong sentiments of uneasiness. His constant attendance I will not dispute. But the most material circumstance, the criterion of a Professor's abilities, he has quite forgotten; I mean, the improvement of the students. By this test the Professors of Moral Philosophy and the Mathematics desire their conduct to be examined. Consider the state of the college before their arrival, and judge whether the young Gentlemen have not, during the last eighteen months, made improvements at least equal to those in the same period immediately preceding that event.

As Mr. Dixon seems to be under no small concern for the preservation of a reputation acquired *by the important labours of twenty-five years*, I will contribute every thing in my power to alleviate his anxiety. This *generous course* shall have whatever may prove an impediment in his rapid progress to the temple of fame instantaneously removed. I will take the first opportunity of causing his performance to be inserted in the London papers; that distant nations and future ages may be witnesses of the *learning*, *knowledge*, *elegance*, *and taste* of one of the PROFESSORS of DIVINITY in the college of WILLIAM and MARY. I have, Gentlemen, the honour of subscribing myself, with the greatest respect,

Your most obedient
And most humble servant,
T. GWATKIN.

College, August 13, 1771.

DUMFRIES, *August 6*, 1771.

Mr. RIND,

OBSERVING a publication in your papers from *Fauquier*, addressed to *Peyton Randolph*, Esq; moderator, and signed by the committee chosen by the associators of that county, I think it incumbent upon me, in justification of my own character, to answer it so far as regards myself.

It is with great concern I observe those Gentlemen casting so general and severe a reflection, to injure the reputations of the merchants in *Dumfries* and *Falmouth*, without first being well assured that what they asserted was undeniable; and with much regret I perceive the manner in which they view the trading people in this colony. Why the merchants should be regarded in so different a light in this country from other states, is a matter which those Gentlemen have not thought proper to declare, and would do well to consider. I am however far from imagining that their opinion, in this respect, will be the sentiments of the people of this colony in general: and must think the warmth they have shewn on this occasion will not add much to the credit of their performance.

It is not my intention to examine here into the conduct of other associators, or of committees. I only mean to exculpate myself from so violent, and, give me leave to say, so unjust an attack, by assuring the public that there are only 16 dozen of gloves, value 12*l.* 14*s.* 3*d.* in my last importation (an oversight when I ordered my goods) contrary to the association, and that it was my resolution to adhere in every particular to the intention and spirit of that general engagement.

I shall, on all occasions, be ready to evince my innocence to the public of the charge so wantonly laid against me, though I confess I shall, in future, be more cautious in entering into such engagements.

THOMAS MONTGOMERIE.

NEW-KENT, *August 10*, 1771.

To be SOLD, *on* Monday *the 2d of* September *next, at the plantation of Mr.* Richmond Terrell, *deceased, in* New-Kent *county*,

THE personal estate of the said *Terrell*, consisting of horses, cattle, hogs, sheep, household and kitchen furniture, about 100 barrels of corn, some brandy and cyder, hoes, nails, oznabrigs, rolls, *Dutch* blankets and stockings, with sundry other things too tedious to mention. Twelve months credit will be allowed for all sums exceeding thirty shillings, the purchasers giving bond, with approved security, to

WILLIAM CLAYTON,
RICHMOND ALLEN, and } Executors.
RICHARD ALLEN,

To be SOLD, *for ready money, to the highest bidder, on* Saturday *the 31st of* August, *before the* Raleigh *door, in* Williamsburg,

ONE hundred and twenty acres of LAND, lying in *York* county, on *Queen*'s creek, about a mile from *Williamsburg*, now in the possession of Mr. *Peter Powell*. There are on the said land, a good dwelling house, kitchen, barn, orchard, &c. Mrs *Mary Cobbs* has her dower in it.

JAMES ANDERSON.

Just imported from London, *in the* Virginia, *Capt.* Robertson, *and to be SOLD at the subscriber's shop in* Williamsburg,

A LARGE and complete assortment of DRUGS and MEDICINES, chymical and galenical. Also spices of all sorts, jar raisins, currants, prunes, figs, plain and coloured comfits, white and brown sugar candies, barley sugar, orange chips, candied ginger and eringo, capers, best sallad and barber's oil, best *Durham* flower of mustard, sago, vermacelli, salop, pearl barley, fine rich old sack and *Rhenish* wines, salt petre, red and white lead, verdigrease, *Prussian* blue and vermilion, *Anderson*'s, *Lockyer*'s, and *Ward*'s pills, *Godfrey*'s and *Freeman*'s cordial, eau de luce, *Turlington*'s balsam, and balsam of honey, *Daffy*'s, *Squire*'s, and *Stoughton*'s elixir, *Eaton*'s styptic, *Hill*'s tincture of valerian, Mrs. *Rednap*'s red fit drops, *Greenhow*'s tincture for the gums and teeth, ditto for the tooth ach, *British* rock oil, *Bateman*'s and *Jesuit*'s drops, essence of water dock and lemons, elixir bardana, Dr. *James*'s fever powders, *Blackrie*'s famous lixivium for the stone and gravel, very neat smelling bottles, anodyne necklaces, breast pipes and nipple glasses, ivory and pewter syringes, best and second lancets, with or without cases, gold and silver leaf, court plaister, small glass funnels, vials, gallipots, lint, tow, &c. &c. &c. WILLIAM PASTEUR.

N. B. I would willingly dispose of my shop bottles, pots, &c. at a reasonable price. W. P.

RUN away from the subscriber about the 1st of *June*, an *Irish* convict servant man named CHRISTOPHER DOLTON; he is about 25 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, of a clear and fresh complexion, has a down look, clumsy made, stoop shouldered, has short black hair, pitted with the small-pox, and has a lump on one of his fingers next to his thumb. Had with him, when he went away, an old felt hat, with a piece set in the brim, not altogether of the same colour with the rest of the hat, 3 home made shirts, 1 pair of trowsers, and 1 pair of drawers, both of coarse home made linen, an old hunting shirt, and a pair of old shoes. It is imagined he will change his name and apparel. Whoever apprehends and secures the said servant, so that I may get him again, shall have FORTY SHILLINGS reward, and reasonable charges allowed, if brought home.

ANDREW HAMILTON,
Calf Pasture, August.

KING WILLIAM, *August 5*, 1771.

I HEREBY beg leave to inform my old clients, as well as the public in general, that I shall again attend *Louisa* county court to practise the law. Those who please to favour me with their business, may depend on the utmost expedition and punctuality.

HARRY ROBINSON.

I INTEND for *England* soon.

WILLIAM FARMER.

COMMITTED to *Frederick* county gaol, for felony, a Negro man named *Charles*, belonging to *Brett Randolph*, Esq; deceased.

JOHN NEVILL.

BEING very desirous to settle all my affairs, and to release the Gentlemen (who at my request became trustees) from their engagements for me, I propose to sell at the *Rocky Ridge*, on *Monday* the 2d of *December* next, to the highest bidder, 2500 acres of exceeding rich and valuable lands, lying just below the falls of *James* river, in the county of *Chesterfield*, on which is an exceeding good dwelling house, and all conveniencies for cropping. There will be land enough sown in wheat to produce 5000 bushels. A stream of water runs through it sufficient for a mill. I likewise intend to sell the warehouses and many lots in *Rocky Ridge*, the valuable ferries on each side the river, the fishery, known by the name of *Sandy Barr*, with several hundred acre lots in *Henrico*, and many lots in *Shockoe*. At the same time will be sold 250 Negroes, and stocks of all sorts. The time of payment will be agreed on at the day of sale. Those who have an inclination to purchase may view the premises, by applying to Mr. *David Patterson*, who will shew them the same.

W. BYRD.

ROCKY RIDGE, *July 26*, 1771.

THE subscribers store at this place, will be, from the first day of *September* next, under the management of Mr. *John Scott*, by whom customers will be supplied as formerly; we therefore hope they will continue their dealings.

ALEXANDER & PETERFIELD TRENT.

On Monday *the* 19th *of this instant, will be SOLD by the inspectors of* Warwick, Rocky Ridge, Shockoe, *and* Byrd's *warehouses, at* Richmond, *in* Henrico *county*,

ALL the TOBACCO then ready, supposed about two hundred hogsheads, that was damaged in the late great fresh.

For SALE, the following tracts of LAND,

THREE thousand three hundred acres, 1100 of which is low grounds, on *Dan* river, *Halifax* county, *Virginia*. 1540 acres on *Grassy* creek, *Granville* county, *North Carolina*. 400 acres on *Lizard* creek, adjoining *Roanoke* river, *Northampton* county, *North-Carolina*. 640 acres on *Fishing* creek, *Halifax* county, *North-Carolina*. 200 acres on *Pretty* creek, *Halifax* county, *North Carolina*. 2000 acres on *Governor*'s *Branch*, *Halifax* county, *North Carolina*. Long credit will be given if required, and the terms made known by the subscriber, who resides near *Suffolk*, in *Nansemond* county. DAVID MEADE.

To be SOLD by the subscribers, living in Hanover *county*,

TWO thousand four hundred and sixty-four acres of LAND, lying in *Augusta* county, on the south branch of *Patowmack* river; there is a very large quantity of rich low grounds on the said land, with several small plantations in tenantable repair; and it will afford a large proportion of fine meadow. It is proposed to lay it off in moderate small parcels to suit the conveniency of purchasers, who may be shewn the land by the tenants who live on it. The terms may be known by applying to Capt. *Alexander M'Clenachan* of *Augusta*, or to the subscribers in *Hanover*.

WILLIAM PARKS SHELTON,
2 JOHN SHELTON.

JULY 16, 1771.

To be SOLD at public auction, on the 3d Monday *in* August *next, being* Essex *court day, for cash*,

THIRTY thousand pounds of TOBACCO in the warehouses in the said county, pursuant to an order of that court, by

THE SHERIFF.

RUN away from the subscriber, the 1st of *April* last, a Negro woman named *Jenny*, she is about 23 years of age, 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, has a small scar on one of her cheeks, which seems to have been occasioned by the stroke of a whip. I am informed that she has been seen lately in *Williamsburg* in the habit of a man. She lived with Mr. *James Anderson*, blacksmith, last year, and since, some time, with Mr. *Robert Hyland*. Whoever takes up the said servant, and secures her so that I get her again, or delivers her to me, at *Green Spring*, shall have TWENTY-SHILLINGS reward; and, if out of the colony, FIVE POUNDS. I hereby forewarn all masters of vessels from taking her out of the colony, and am determined to prosecute any person whatever who shall harbour or entertain her.

EDMUND BACON.

NORFOLK, *July 21*, 1771.

RUN away about the 15th of *June* last, an apprentice boy named *George Pool*, about 16 years old, with black hair, and swarthy complexion; carried away with him a blue duffil jacket, lappelled, a brown holland ditto, and a pair of drab coloured velvet breeches. The said apprentice has served about two years at the tailor's business. Whoever will bring the said apprentice, or secure him so that I may get him again, shall receive a reward of FORTY SHILLINGS.

JOHN WOODSIDE.

NORFOLK, *July* 1, 1771.

AT our RUM DISTILLERY here may be had a conſtant ſupply of that article, and MOLASSES, which we will ſell on the loweſt terms. Thoſe who favour us with their orders may depend upon being well uſed; and they will pleaſe to addreſs them to Mr. *William Calderhead*, who conducts the buſineſs of the diſtillery, or to JAMIESON, CAMPBELL, CALVERT & Company.

To be SOLD to the higheſt bidder, on Thurſday *the 24th of* October, *on the premiſes, if fair, otherwiſe the next fair day,*

A VALUABLE tract of LAND, containing 400 acres, lying in *Brunſwick* county, on the ſouth ſide of *Meherrin* river, about 12 miles below *Hicks*'s ford. It being ſo well known for its value, I ſhall only add, that there are 250 acres, part of the tract, of extraordinary good low grounds, with a plantation and ſome convenient houſes thereon. One hundred pounds to be paid down, the other part in two equal payments, one in twelve months, the other in two years. Bond and ſecurity will be required. Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe privately, may know the terms by applying to *John Ballard*, jun. deputy ſheriff of the above county.

WILLIAM LUCAS.

ELIZABETH CITY, *July* 23, 1771.

LOST or miſlaid, on *Friday* laſt, either at the capitol, at Mr. *Spur*'s, or between there and Mr. *Richard Cary*'s in *Warwick* county, an old newſpaper, in the uſual fold, containing a ticket in the Hon. Col. *Byrd*'s lottery, which drew a prize of one hundred acres of land; alſo one five pound bill, two of twenty ſhillings, and one of ten ſhillings; ſeveral receipts, memorandums, and other papers. The perſon finding the ſame, and returning it to the ſubſcriber, or to the printer hereof, ſhall be handſomely rewarded.

J. WALLACE.

ROCKY RIDGE, *Auguſt* 1, 1771.

For SALE, or to be rented for a term of years, and entered on immediately,

THE capital prize drawn in Col. *Byrd*'s lottery, conſiſting of a double forge, and valuable griſt mill, with two acres and a half of land adjoining. Alſo two thouſand acres of exceeding good land, the fartheſt part of which is not more than three miles from the works. The land will be ſold or rented with or without the forge and mill, and laid off in ſmall parcels ſuitable to the purchaſers. Long credit will be given, if required, for the greateſt part of the money, on giving bond, with approved ſecurity.

The ſubſcriber has no objection to diſpoſe of one moiety, or the whole, or the ſtream without the land. It is capable of great improvement, as it is ſituated in the heart of a wheat country. The forge may be converted to a good merchant mill at a ſmall expence, and will manufacture one hundred thouſand buſhels of wheat in a ſeaſon, beſides the profits ariſing from the griſt mill, which is worth, at leaſt, two hundred pounds per annum. The terms will be made agreeable; and the land and works may be viewed at any time, by applying to Mr. *Richard Crump*, merchant at *Rocky Ridge*. HENRY MORSE.

N. B. The utenſils and old iron belonging to the forge will be ſold on reaſonable terms.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber on the 16th of *July*, a convict ſervant man named SAMUEL BAILEY, by trade a houſe joiner, about 30 years of age, is a ſtout well ſet fellow, of a ruddy complexion, about 5 feet 7 inches high, one of his legs ſore, and ſwelled, his hair is remarkably grey, occaſioned by the ſmall-pox, has a caſt in his eyes, and been in the country 2 years; he was cloathed, when he went away, in an oznabrig ſhirt and trowſers, an old light brown jacket, old felt hat, country made ſhoes tied, and commonly wears a green worſted cap. All maſters of veſſels are forewarned from harbouring or employing him. I will give a reward of FORTY SHILLINGS to any perſon who will take up and deliver to the ſubſcriber, in *Richmond* county, the ſaid ſervant, beſides what the law allows.

WILLIAM BUCKLAND.

NOTICE is hereby given to all Perſons who have any Demands againſt the Public for Tobacco loſt and deſtroyed by the late Freſh at *Falmouth* and *Dixon*'s Warehouſes, that the Commiſſioners appointed by Act of Aſſembly to ſettle the Accounts of the Tobacco ſo loſt and deſtroyed, will meet at *Falmouth*, in the County of *King George*, upon *Wedneſday* the 28th of *Auguſt* next for that Purpoſe, when all Perſons concerned are deſired to attend.

NOTICE is hereby given to all Perſons who have any Demands againſt the Public for Tobacco loſt and deſtroyed by the late Freſh at *Shockoe*'s, *Byrd*'s, *Rocky Ridge*, and *Warwick* Warehouſes, that the Commiſſioners appointed by Act of Aſſembly to ſettle the Accounts of the Tobacco ſo loſt and deſtroyed, will meet at *Richmond*, in the County of *Henrico*, upon *Tueſday* the third Day of *September* next for that Purpoſe, when all Perſons concerned are deſired to attend.

NOTICE is hereby given to all Perſons who have any Demands againſt the Public for Tobacco loſt and deſtroyed by the late Freſh at *Quantico* Warehouſe, that the Commiſſioners appointed by Act of Aſſembly to ſettle the Accounts of the Tobacco ſo loſt and deſtroyed, will meet at *Dumfries*, in the County of *Prince William*, upon the 16th Day of *September* next for that Purpoſe, when all Perſons concerned are deſired to attend.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber an apprentice boy, named JAMES CURTIS; he is of a yellow complexion, has a ſharp noſe, and wears his own ſhort light coloured hair; he went off bare footed, and has got ſeveral ſcars on his legs. He took with him a coarſe felt hat, two brown linen ſhirts, both patched with cotton, a pair of crocus trowſers, one light coloured duffil jacket, and a double breaſted ſtriped *Virginia* cloth waiſtcoat. I hereby forewarn all maſters of veſſels from employing him, or any perſon whatever from entertaining him. Whoever will convey the ſaid boy to me, ſhall receive FORTY SHILLINGS reward.

WILLIAM ROW.

STRAYED or ſtolen from the ſubſcriber, on *Hatcher*'s run, in *Dinwiddie* county, a ſorrel horſe, about 4 feet 9 or 10 inches high, about 5 years old, paces, trots, and gallops, not branded, that I remember, has a ſtar in his forehead, ſwitch tail and ſhort mane, a little rubbed on one of his ſides with the plough. Whoever will bring the ſaid horſe to me, or inform me where I may get him again, ſhall receive TWENTY SHILLINGS reward, or if taken and brought out of the colony THREE POUNDS.

JAMES BOISSEAU.

STRAYED away the 26th of *April* laſt a blooded bay mare, about 4 feet 6 inches high, with a ſtar in her forehead, and ſnip on her noſe, ſwitch tail and hanging mane, branded on the near buttock RB. Whoever will bring the ſaid mare to the ſubſcriber, living in *Spotſylvania*, ſhall receive 20s. reward.

RICHARD BROOKE.

WE the ſubſcribers hereby give notice, that Mr. *John Swan*, of *Albemarle* county is by us appointed to draw for all goods, monies, proviſions, &c. for the uſe of the iron works we are concerned with in the ſaid county; and that any order or orders drawn by any other perſon or perſons will not be paid or accepted by the company.

WILLIAM CABELL,
EDWARD CARTER,
ALEXANDER TRENT, and
THOMAS WALKER.

To be SOLD *at* Frederickſburg, *on* Monday *the 23d of* September *next, being fair day (the ſale formerly advertiſed being prevented by badneſs of weather)*

ABOUT fifty choice SLAVES, uſed to cropping and farming. Twelve months credit will be allowed, on bond with ſecurity, bearing intereſt from the date. I have alſo ſome other ſlaves to diſpoſe of at private ſale, among whom are two carpenters, and a few houſe ſervants. I will alſo ſell the plantation whereon I now live, in *King George* county, oppoſite to *Frederickſburg*, with or without the ferry. Credit, if required, will be extended to one, two, or three years, to ſuit the purchaſer. JAMES HUNTER.

FOUR thouſand acres of LAND, belonging to *James Burwell*, lying in the county of *Iſle of Wight*, on *James* river, 11 miles below *Smithfield*, will be expoſed to public ſale on the 10th day of *November* next, if fair, otherwiſe the next fair day. It is very level, and extraordinary good for grain and ſtock, having firm marſhes belonging to it, and ſo convenient to *Norfolk*, that whatever is made thereon may eaſily be carried there by water; there is alſo a very fine merchant mill in the neighbourhood thereof, the proprietor of which, will, no doubt, readily take all the wheat that can be made upon it. Oyſters and fiſh are to be had in plenty, and extremely good. The land will be laid off in lots to ſuit purchaſers, and may be entered on the 1ſt of *January* next. Six months credit will be allowed from the day of entry, on bond and approved ſecurity being given to

LEWIS BURWELL,
DUDLEY DIGGES,
THOMAS NELSON, jun.
RICHARD BAKER,
NATHANIEL BURWELL, } TRUSTEES.

TAKEN up on a branch of *Ivy* creek, in *Bedford* county, a ſmall bright bay horſe, about 7 or 8 years old, branded on the near buttock AB. in a piece, and paces a little. Poſted and appraiſed to 7l.

THOMAS DAUGHETY.

TAKEN up in *Bedford*, near *Eckhol*'s mill, a black horſe, about 4 feet 6 or 7 inches high, all his feet white, a ſtar in his face, and a ſnip on his noſe, a ſwitch tail and hanging mane, and has no brand perceivable.

STEPHEN SANDOS.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, in *Frederick*, the 20th of *May* laſt, a Negro man named JASPER, lately purchaſed of *George Bowneſs*, tanner, in *Portſmouth*, and formerly the property of *William Simpſon*, butcher, in *Norfolk*, and *Francis Clarke*, in *Princeſs Anne*. The ſaid ſlave is about 27 years of age, remarkably ſtrong built, about 5 feet 9 inches high, ſpeaks good *Engliſh*, wears much hair on his cheeks, the firſt joint of the fore finger of his right hand rendered uſeleſs by a wound, has a down caſt aſpect, a large ſcar on one of his knees from a burn, has worked at the carpenter's and cooper's trades, but more accuſtomed to work on board veſſels, and has much the air of a ſailor; had on when he went away, a new pair of buckſkin breeches, and good ſhoes and ſtockings. Whoever will apprehend the ſaid ſlave, and convey him to me, or to Mr. *William Allaſon*, merchant in *Falmouth*, ſhall receive THREE PISTOLES reward, and if taken out of this colony, FIVE PISTOLES. As I have reaſon to ſuſpect that he will endeavour to get on board a veſſel, in order to make his eſcape, I forewarn all maſters and commanders of veſſels from taking him on board.

THOMAS BRYAN MARTIN.

YORK, *July* 30, 1771.

IMPORTED in the ſhip *Lyon*, Capt. *George Goſſeley*, from *London*, a bale of oznabrigs, marked C. B. No. 52. The owner may have it by applying to me, and paying the charge of advertiſing.

WILLIAM CARY.

GEORGE the Third, by the grace of God, of *Great Britain*, *France*, and *Ireland*, King, Defender of the Faith, &c. To the ſheriff of *Fairfax*, greeting: We command you that you ſummon *John Pound*, ſon and heir of *Morris Pound*, deceaſed, late of the county aforeſaid, to appear before our Juſtices of our county court of *Fairfax*, at *Alexandria*, on the third *Monday* in next month, to anſwer a bill in chancery, exhibited againſt him by *William Savage*, and *Margaret* his wife, executrix of the laſt will and teſtament of *Charles Green*, deceaſed, and *Spence Grayſon*, adminiſtrator of all and ſingular the goods and chattels, rights and credits, of *Benjamin Grayſon*, deceaſed. And this he ſhall in no wiſe omit, under the penalty of 100l. ſterling. And have then there this writ. Witneſs *Peter Wagener*, clerk of our ſaid court, this 20th day of *December*, in the 11 year of our reign. P. WAGENER.

MAY 23, 1771.

I HAVE for ſale ten LOTS or half acres of LAND, in the city of *Williamſburg*, near Dr. *James Carter*'s, being the lots whereon the late Col. *Hallaway* lived. There is a dwelling houſe thereon in good repair, with a kitchen under it, and two large brick vaults. I would alſo ſell the brick WINDMILL I lately purchaſed of Major *Taliaferro*, which very late experience has proved may be made, with little alteration, exceedingly convenient and profitable. Any perſon inclinable to become a purchaſer of the above may know the terms by applying to Mr. *Tazewell* in *Williamſburg*, or the ſubſcriber in *Middleſex* county.

tf HUGH WALKER.

General Poſt Office, New-York, Jan. 22, 1771.

HIS Majeſty's POST MASTER GENERAL having (for the better facilitating of Correſpondence between *Great-Britain* and *America*) been pleaſed to add a 5th PACKET-BOAT to the Station between *Falmouth* and *New-York*, Notice is hereby given, that the MAIL, for the future, will be cloſed at the Poſt Office in *New-York*, at 12 of the Clock at Night, on the 1ſt *Tueſday* in every Month, and diſpatched by a Packet the next Day for *Falmouth*.

By Command of the DEPUTY POST MASTER GENERAL,
ALEXANDER COLDEN, SECRETARY.

GEORGE the Third, by the grace of God, of *Great-Britain*, *France*, and *Ireland* King, Defender of the Faith, &c. To the ſheriff of *Loudoun* county, greeting. We command you that you ſummon *Thomas Patterſon*, brother and heir of *John Patterſon*, late of *Leeſburg*, in the ſaid county, merchant deceaſed, to appear before the Juſtices of our ſaid county court, at the court-houſe thereof, on the 2d *Monday* in *December* next, to anſwer a bill in chancery, exhibited againſt him and *Fleming Patterſon*, of *Leeſburg*, merchant, by *Henry M'Cabe* of *Alexandria*, merchant, *William Craufurd*, jun. and company, merchants, *William Craufurd*, *Thomas Dunmore*, and company, of *Great-Britain*, merchants. And this he ſhall in no wiſe omit, under the penalty of 100l. and have then there this writ. Witneſs *Charles Binns*, clerk of our ſaid court, the 15 day of *November*, in the 11th year of our reign, 1770.

6 m CHARLES BINNS.

FREDERICK, *July* 2, 1770.

THE ſubſcriber thinks proper to inform the public, that he purpoſes beginning to inoculate the SMALL-POX on the 12th day of *September* next, and to continue the ſame until *July* following at his houſe, ſix miles from *Wincheſter*: The ſituation healthful and agreeable. The terms for each patient TWO PISTOLES for inoculation, and 20s. a week for board.

He flatters himſelf that his experience in *Europe*, and his repeated ſucceſs in inoculating in this county, will render any account of his being regularly qualified, unneceſſary. To theſe he chuſes to appeal, rather than ſpeak confidently of himſelf.

Patients may depend upon every neceſſary accommodation; likewiſe the greateſt care and tenderneſs; and need not be under any apprehenſion of confinement.

JOHN M'DONALD.

Maryland, Auguſt 15, 1770.

THE ſubſcriber, who has been regularly bred to the practice of PHYSIC and SURGERY, gives this public information that he begins to inoculate on the 5th of *September*, and continues to the laſt of *June* 1771, at his houſe which ſtands about half a mile from *Baltimore Town*, on a healthy ſituation, with a very agreeable proſpect. The price (as before) TWO PISTOLES, and twenty five ſhillings *per* week for board. The ſickneſs is really trifling, and the confinement none. They may ſafely return to their homes in 21 days. Thoſe that chooſe to come, are requeſted not to alter their diet, and to give timely notice that neceſſary care may be taken to prevent their being diſappointed. NEGROES will be inſured at five *per cent*. The ſubſcriber declares he has inoculated upwards of *eight thouſand*, and has loſt but *ſeventeen*, and they died more from obſtinacy and a too great indulgence than from the ſmall-pox. HENRY STEVENSON

WILLIAMSBURG: Printed by WILLIAM RIND, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, on the Main-Street. All Perſons may be ſupplied with this GAZETTE at 12s. per Year. ADVERTISEMENTS of a moderate Length are inſerted for 3s. the Firſt Week, and 2s. each Time after: and long ones in Proportion.